THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
GAINSBOROUGH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1970

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Medical Officer of Health

J. S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

A. V. Sheard, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1st October, 1970)

Office: Public Health Department, The Cedars, Bigby Road, Brigg.
(Tel. Brigg 3604/5)

Clerks: Mrs. M. H. Akester, Mrs. N. A. Titman

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

F. Archer, A.M.I.C.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Surveyor and Public Health Inspector

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(Tel. Gainsborough 2215)

The Cedars,
Bigby Road,
Brigg.

October, 1971.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Random and large fluctuations in calculated rates of occurrence of relatively rare events are inevitable when these rates are based on very small numbers. The vital statistics for districts like ours with small populations cannot be expected to yield steady rates for infant mortality, and wide fluctuations from year to year should occasion no surprise. Thus, while we must view the death of 10 of the 179 infants born alive in our area in 1970 with concern we must balance these figures against the extra-ordinarily good ones observed in 1969 and bear in mind the probability that both were due to the play of chance. Of course if high mortality rates persist from year to year they probably reflect some adverse influence, but in our area this is not the case, and the very low overall death rate for the district suggests that basically it is a healthy place to live in. It is, however, possible that both the low death rate and high birth rate may reflect a differance between the actual population and the registrar's estimate on which our rates are based. If so this will become apparent when the results of the 1971 census become available.

As usual diseases of the bloodvessels and heart were the predominant causes of death, and the only unusual feature of our mortality pattern was that deaths due to blockage of arteries supplying the brain were slightly more numerous than deaths from blockage of the coronary artery of the heart - that is that more people died of strokes than of heart attacks. The cancers also caused a higher proportion of the deaths than usual, accounting for 29 deaths as compared with 17 in 1969. This, like the variation in infant mortality is more likely to have been due to chance than to any environmental influence.

It is possible by means of statistical tests to check whether or not it is likely that an unusual figure could be due to chance, and I expect in future years to be able to give a more detailed study of your local statistics.

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I only became your Medical Officer of Health in October, 1970, however, and as the records for the previous nine months were not in a form suitable for rapid sorting and counting it has not been practicable to make such a study of the local statistics for 1970.

One source of disappointment in 1970 was the occurrence of 61 cases of measles at a time when this could have been prevented by vaccination. Although measles is generally a mild disease on average one case in fifteen develops a complication, and many of these complications can have serious consequences which range from impairment of hearing and damage to lungs, to brain damage and death. It is because of the serious consequences of the complications and the frequency with which they occur that vaccination is offered. The use of the vaccine could almost eliminate this source of disability, and its acceptance should be strongly recommended.

Apart from measles the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was acceptably low.

Steady progress was maintained with the Councils sewerage and sewage disposal schemes, and it is to be hoped that as each scheme is completed householders in the affected area will avail themselves of improvement grants and install the standard amenities. That in 1970 more than 6½ per cent of the houses in the district should still be relying on pail closets is a sad reflection on our housing conditions. Further evidence of the need for action in respect of housing is Mr. Archer's estimate that 402 of the 4,714 houses in the area are ripe for consideration under the Housing Acts with a view to their demolition. Grant aided improvement of older properties can often remedy defective housing conditions more cheaply than can demolition and new building. It has the additional merit of preserving the appearance of villages and preventing the uniformity and "suburban" appearances which develop when a substantial amount of new construction takes place in a small village. It is therefore to be hoped that the more generous grants now available will tempt those who have hitherto failed to avail themselves of this method of improving their own, and their tenant's living conditions. During 1970 grant aided improvements of 14 properties were completed, but nine of these were only standard

grants for the provision of basic amenities. Applications for grant were received in respect of 41 properties, 19 of these relating to discretionary grant. This is a welcome and substantial increase on the number of applications submitted in 1969 when only 2 out of 16 applications were for discretionary grants.

Progress with the Council's slum clearance programme during 1970 was slow. Eighteen houses were made subject to Demolition Orders and a further two to closing orders, but an additional 21 were demolished or closed voluntarily by their owners without need for statutory action by the Council. These figures suggest that the rate of deterioration and obsolescence of our housing stock may well exceed the replacement rate, for although 70 houses were built during the year 63 of these were private construction and if the Registrar General's population estimate is correct most of these were needed to accommodate the increase in our population. The Council's low rate of building is only compatable with an adequate rate of slum clearance if a sufficient number of the vacancies which occur in existing council houses is devoted to rehousing of tenants from slums. It is only practicable if there is either a decline in the population or a considerable movement of people from council houses to privately owned accommodation. Some guidance as to the wisdom of relying on "re-lets" to maintain our slum clearance programme will become available when we get the results of the 1971 census and relate this information to current rates of building. That fifteen houses subject to Demolition Orders remain inhabited suggests that an insufficient proportion of vacancies in existing houses has been devoted to the needs of slum tenants. We must bear in mind that once a house has been made subject to an order the owner is unlikely to spend any money on its repair and maintainance. As a result bad conditions usually get rapidly worse, and the need for rehousing becomes increasingly urgent.

Housing in a Rural area presents somewhat different problems from those seen in towns. Intensification and mechanisation of farming and the increased use of chemical sprays and fertilisers has enabled farmers to greatly increase productivity and at the same time to reduce their labour force considerably. In consequence many tied cottages have become surplus

to requirements. Often these are so situated that their use for general purpose housing would be unlikely. Few people wish to live in situations remote both from village amenities and from occupational opportunity. Naturally farmers do not wish to spend money repairing or modernising cottages for which they have no future use. In part our apparent excess of unfit housing is due to the inclusion of some such cottages in our figures. Indeed more than half of the 121 empty unfit houses not yet subject to orders revealed by Mr. Archers housing survey were farm cottages.

Little or no industry has come into the countryside to replace the lost farm work and some small villages too remote from town to be used as dormitory suburbs are slowly dying. Some unemployed and homeless families from the towns solve their housing problem by moving to surplus cottages in such villages, and while this may keep a roof over their heads it does not solve their other problems. Prolonged unemployment is extremely demoralising, and the value of job satisfaction and of a feeling of usefulness to society for the maintainance of self respect and of mental health cannot be over-emphasised. Unless they can see some hope of improving their situation and so have an attainable objective to strive for members of such families are likely to acquire anti-social attitudes.

Intensification and mechanisation of farming is having numerous other consequences. Intensive animal husbandry leads to increased risk of epidemics of animal disease, and to the production of larger quantities of excrement than can be disposed of locally by traditional methods, resulting in smell nuisance and pollution problems. Intensive cultivation of arable crops with the aid of high nitrogen inorganic fertilisers and chemical pesticides and selective weed killers also causes some concern. In some areas water draining from intensively farmed land is sufficiently enriched with soluble nitrates to cause excessive weed growth in rivers, algal blooms in lakes and reservoirs, and to render it unsuitable for potable use. There is also evidence that current agricultural practices may be depleting the humus content of soils and increasing risks of compaction and erosion. Many of the chemicals used are highly toxic to man and other animals and risk to the public could arise through accidental

spillage or incorrect disposal of residues of concentrate or of unwashed containers. Fortunately in this country these chemicals are being used with discretion, and the precautions taken for the protection of workers engaged in spraying have in recent years proved successful in preventing serious incedents. It has been small quantities stored in lemonade bottles for use in private gardens rather than larger scale agricultural applications which have been the cause of recent cases of accidental poisoning with agricultural chemicals.

It is the revolution in arable farming, with the introduction and improvement of mechanical harvesting methods, and the amalgamation of small farms to form units capable of supporting the expensive machinery required, which has so reduced the number of labourers required in agriculture. The true costs to society of replacing men by machines do not enter the calculations of farmers or industrialists. When a man is unemployed it is the state which has to find the money to keep him, and so the financial incentives to employers are biassed in favour of mechanisation.

There is a real need for a change in economic thinking at all levels if our, and indeed the worlds, problems are to be resolved in time to prevent serious social, political, and environmental troubles. The currently accepted theory that economic expansion can permit continued improvement in standards of living for increasing populations fails to take account of the limited resources available in the world, which would not indeed suffice to provide standards as high as our own for the whole of the existing world population. Ultimately man must control his population and limit his consumption of power, water and other resources to levels which the earth can continuously support. Economic expansion at the rate necessary to prevent high levels of unemployment against a background of increasing productivity will accelerate the rate at which we exhaust natural resources and lead to increased environmental pollution. Despite this, both labour and management continue their quest for improved productivity. Few people have yet begun to query the desirability of investing in expensive machines which use power from fossil fuels to replace men who must subsequently be kept on social security benefits. Such considerations raise interesting questions. For

example should we, and other local authorities now question the desirability of " work study ", or " incentive bonus schemes" and "productivity bargains" at a time of high and growing unemployment? Is fixed price tendering really ethical at a time of rapid inflation or should some alternative be sought which carries less risk of forcing firms into bankruptcy?

Of course these are national and international rather than local matters, and the pressures which make it necessary for both employers and labour to pursue their present courses arise from a combination of legislation and tradition. Our current system of taxes and incentives makes increased productivity and reduction in labour force necessary. Any firm which failed to pursue this course whould soon cease to be competitive, and this situation will prevail until we find a way of rewarding the employer who adopts labour intensive methods more highly than the one who invests in labour saving plant. While rural life is healthier than life in an urban slum, districts such as ours would benefit as much from an agricultural economy which made provision of more and better paid jobs on the land advantageous to the farmer, as would Glasgow or Belfast from the solution of their unemployment problem.

A democracy can only change course in response to public opinion. Although a small local authority alone cannot change the economic climate, the nation is composed of the aggregate of its local authorities and it is as important that such questions as these be considered in Gainsborough Rural District as in Glasgow. The towns have the greater social problems, but if these are solved by traditional methods it is the surrounding countryside which will b e damaged by the resultant exploitation of resources and by pollution from disposal of industrial wastes. The quality of life for our grandchildren will depend upon how soon we can devise and act upon new economic principles, structure our industries to provide enough satisfying jobs, and learn to conserve our resources and control our fertility.

How far an individual local authority may go on its own to retain better employment opportunities is debatable. Whether a council could afford to ignore the current fashion for "work study" or take account of

the number of jobs which will be provided as well as of cost in deciding which tender to accept are matters for your treasurer to advise on, and for you to consider in the light of current public opinion. Public awareness of the dangers of over-population and of environmental pollution is growing, as is concern over unemployment, but until this concern becomes more general your power to influence the local situation directly may be limited to encouragement of employment in the building and construction industries by promoting high rates of improvement of housing, and the enforcement of pollution control.

Regrettably our own efforts to reduce pollution are not always successful. For example, attempts to provide roadside public lavatories for the use of motorists and so reduce the fouling of hedgerows and copses which results when these are not available were hindered because of dispute with the County Council regarding siting. Such disputes seem to be inevitable, as the councils concerned have widely different functions. Differing opinions as to the suitability of various sites based on insufficient evidence are hard to resolve. There is much to be said for the experimental stationing of a mobile caravan toilet unit at alternative sites as a means of ascertaining the best situation, of assessing by observation the effects on road safety and of estimating the size of car park which would be required for a more permanent structure. Clearly hard evidence obtained by observation and experiment should carry more weight than an opinion based on guesswork. A unit of this type could help us to avoid expensive mistakes, besides being available to meet occasional special needs such as arise at agricultural shows, fairs and fetes at which sanitary accommodation is so frequently inadequate. The vulnerability to damage by vandals and costs of maintenance as well as initial cost could prove a considerable deterant, but the need for conveniences by trunk roads is increasing. As population density rises the penalties which can arise from excremental pollution of the countryside become graver. It is the traveller who is suffering from acute diarrhoeal disease, not the healthy motorist who is most likely to have to resort to the hedgerow, and the germs which cause his diarrhoea may be passed on the herbivorous animals or man either directly or indirectly

through polluted water or by insect vectors. The rapidity and frequency with which people travel to-day increases such hazards. Parasitic worms, flukes, and protozoa can also be spread in this way.

As economic forces cause more farmers to keep their livestock intensively the opportunities for spread of disease among food animals increases, and the problem of disposing of their excrement safely becomes more complex. In addition the modern trends towards "mass production" techniques in poultry packing stations, and towards centralised slaughter in large abattoirs instead of small low throughput private slaughter-houses increases the risk of cross infection or contamination of meat, and enables disease causing bacteria to reach the kitchens of very large numbers of homes as a result of a single incident. Risks of transmission of some of these infections notably the group known as "salmonella", are also increased because medical treatment with modern antibiotics seems to have the effect of increasing the proportion of people who continue to be "carriers" excreting the germ after recovery. It is the care and cleanliness of the housewife and food handlers preparing meals, and the fact that in most homes meals are eaten soon after their preparation which keeps the incidence of food poisoning in man down to its present level. Your public health inspectors maintain supervision of food shops, and cafes, and in the process carry out a considerable amount of education of food handlers. Their efforts also contribute largely to our safety. For this we owe them a debt of gratitude.

I am also grateful to Mr. Archer and to Mr. Clixby for their help in compiling this report, and for introducing Dr. Sheard and myself to the local problems of the various parishes which constitute this district. Much of the information tabulated in the latter pages of this report was compiled by them, and study of the figures will give you some idea of the content and extent of their activities.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. Robertson.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1968	1969	1970
Mid-year population	12,900	13,190	13,250
Live Births	250	251	279
Stillbirths	4	3	1
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	2	1	9
Total Deaths	156	150	151

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	135	130	265	6	8	14	279
Stillbirths	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infant deaths under 1 year	6	3	9	-	1	1	10
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	6	3	9	-	-	-	9
Infant deaths under 1 week	6	3	9	-	-	-	9

	Gainsborough R.D.		England and Wales
	1969	1970	1970
Crude Birth Rate	19.0	21.1	16.0
Corrected Birth Rate*	19.0	21.1	(16.0)
Stillbirth Rate	12.0	4.0	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate	4.0	36.0	18.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	4.0	34.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	---	71.0	26.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	4.0	32.0	12.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	4.0	32.0	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	16.0	36.0	23.0
Illegitimacy Rate	5.0	5.0	8.0
Crude Death Rate	11.4	11.4	11.7
Corrected Death Rate*	10.8	10.6	(11.7)

*These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate but low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is 1.00 and .93 for deaths.

Causes of Death in the District during the year 1970

(Registrar General's Figures)

Causes of Death	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	65+	Total	
							M	F
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Dis.	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Other Malignant Neoplasms	–	–	–	–	2	5	3	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Hypertensive Disease	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	10	24	20	14
Other Forms of Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3
Cerebrovascular Disease	–	–	–	–	5	33	14	24
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	5
Influenza	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	2
Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Congenital Anomalies	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
All Other Accidents	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	1
Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Total:	10	1	3	4	26	107	75	76

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AN OTHER DISEASES

BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	25+	TOTAL
Measles	3	7	14	6	17	13	1	-	61
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis (resp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL:	5	7	16	6	18	16	3	6	77

WATER SUPPLY

Reports on samples of water taken by the Lincoln and District Water Board

1) **Lea Road No. 1 Borehole**

Chemical Analysis in mg./1.

Appearance - Clear and Bright, few black specks

Colour ($^{\circ}$Hazen)	4	Turbidity (Silica Scale)	0.8
Odour and Taste	Normal	Conductivity at 20° (Recip. Megohms)	675
Total Dissolved Solids (180°)	555	pH	7.85
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	360	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	190
Non-Carbonate Hardness as $CaCO_3$	170	Calcium Hardness as $CaCO_3$	245
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCO_3$	115	Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	5.5
Chloride as Cl	21.0	Fluoride as F	0.2
Phosphate as PO_4	0.02	Silica as SiO_2	12.5
Sulphate as SO_4	170		
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.06	Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.02
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.45	Nitrite Nitrogen as N less than	0.001
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hour at 27°)			Nil
Iron as Fe	0.10	Manganese as Mn	Nil
Potassium as K	5	Sodium as Na	20

Heavy Metals (copper, lead and zinc) less than 0.05

Other parameters -

(2) Glentham Pumping Station

Chemical Analysis in mg./1.

Appearance - Clear and Bright

Colour (°Hazen)	4	Turbidity (Silica Scale)	0.3
Odour and Taste	**Normal**	Conductivity at 20° (Recip. Megohms)	880
Total Dissolved Solids (180°)	655	pH	7.6
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	460	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	290
Non-Carbonate Hardness as $CaCO_3$	170	Calcium Hardness as $CaCO_3$	400
Magnesium Hardness as $CaCO_3$	60	Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	15.5
Chloride as Cl	39.5	Fluoride as F	0.2
Phosphate as PO_4	0.02	Silica as SiO_2	11.0
Sulphate as SO_4	170		
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.15	Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.05
Nitrate Nitrogen as N	0.7	Nitrite Nitrogen as N	0.012

Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hour at 27°) 0.22

Iron as Fe	0.10	Manganese as Mn	Nil
Potassium as K	2	Sodium as Na	30

Heavy metals (copper, lead and zinc) less than 0.05

Other Parameters -

Bacteriological Examination

263 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from pumping stations serving the area. Of these, only three were reported as having coliforms present, and the affected sources were free from organisms when resampled.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, FOR 1970

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling-houses and flats in the district	4,714
Total number of new houses erected during the year	70
(1) By the local authority	7
(2) By other local authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	63
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,700
(2) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4,850

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	6

Action under statutory powers during the year:

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	Nil

(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

(3) Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts:-

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	18
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13
Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	2
Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	2
Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	Nil
Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34,35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	15
Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	2
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject ofstatutory action to secure demolition or closure	21

Nissen Huts or similar hutments.

Number still occupied	Nil

Estimated number of dwellings remaining to be dealt with under -

(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	402
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	Nil

Housing Acts - Overcrowding.

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
Number of persons dwelling therein	19

Housing Acts, 1949-64.

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a) Standard Grant	13
(b) Discretionary Grant	4
Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	Nil

Housing Act, 1969.

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been made -

(a)	Standard Grant	22
(b)	Improvement Grant	19
(c)	Special Grants	Nil

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a)	Standard Grant	9
(b)	Improvement Grant	5
(c)	Special Grant	Nil

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Number of site licences	26
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	720

Number of inspections during the year -

(a)	Sites	32
(b)	Caravans	28

Number of contraventions remedied	10
Number of sites exempt from licence	Nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses:

Number in the district	2
Number of inspections made	4
Number of contraventions found	Nil

Ice Cream:

Number of manufacturers on the register	1
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	43
Number of inspections made	60
Number of contraventions found	4
Number of contraventions remedied	4
Number of samples taken	Nil

Meat Products:

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products	7
Number of inspections made	8
Number of contraventions found	Nil

Other Food Premises:

Number of other food premises	92
Number of inspections made	80
Number of contraventions found	6
Number of contraventions remedied	6

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets:

Number of houses with pail closets	312
Number of houses with water-closets	4,400
Number of water-closets substituted for pail closets	20

The Council does not operate a pail closet emptying service.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks:

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc.	194
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	80

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Areas or villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements have been improved:

The villages of Hemswell, Harpswell, Fillingham and Glentworth were connected to new foul sewers during the year. Sewage from these villages is now pumped to a new sewage treatment works at Glentworth.

WATER SUPPLIES

Number of houses supplied from public mains	- in house	4,651
	standpipe/outside tap	18
Number of houses supplied from private sources	- in house	5
	not in house	20
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies		25
Number of houses supplied therefrom		20

Swimming and Paddling Pools

	Swimming Pools	Paddling Pools
Number in operation	3	1
Number fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination	1	-

GENERAL

Offensive Trades:

Number of premises in the district	Nil

Knackers Yard:

Number licensed	1
Number of inspections made	6
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Office Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

Number of premises registered	23
Number of inspections made	40
Number of defects found	4
Number of defects remedied	4

Disinfection and Disinfestation:

Rooms or premises disinfected -	(a) infectious disease other than tuberculosis	None
	(b) tuberculosis	None
Number of premises subject to disinfestation		None

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	4,627
Frequency of collection	7 - 9 days
Type of receptacle used	plastic bin liners

Disposal is by controlled tipping

Number of tips		1
Number of refuse collection vehicles		4
Estimated amount of refuse disposed of during the year on local authority tips -	domestic	- 3,500 tons
	trade	- none
Number of sites established under the Civic Amenities Act 1967, section 18		1

Details of Nuisances abated:

	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	25	-
Foul ditches and stagnant water	48	-
Drainage	58	-
Poultry and Animals	17	-
Dangerous Premises	2	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	5	-
Total:	155	1

Rodent Control:

Number of rodent operatives employed		1 full time
Number of premises treated -	(a) dwellinghouses	203
	(b) other premises	Nil

The service covers domestic and business premises only.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	47	76	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises) Building Sites	2	10	-	-
Total:	49	86	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro-secution was instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	1	1	-	-	-
Total:	4	4	-	1	-

Part V111 of the Act Out-work

Details of out-work (Sections 133 and 134) carried on in the district.

Number of out-workers in the district (Section 133)	4

Nature of work - Making wearing apparel, etc (cleaning and washing)

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (section 134)	Nil